## KANSAC

THE FREE-STATE, PRISONERS IN KANSAS -THEIR FARE, THEIR NAMES AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

Corresponds see of The N. Y. Tribune

TOPEKA, Sept. 30, 1856. Testerday I visited the prisoners of State, now under confinement at Lecompton. It was my secend visit to that forlors little Virginia town. I eall it thus because the whole sensation is that of the Old Dominion. Instead & the rising schoolhouses and churches of Lawrence, the little street is lined with bar-rooms, whereof the chief is the "Virginia Saloon." The tavern is true Virginiabacon, corn-bread and dirty negro boys and girls to wait at table. Southern provincialisms strike one's ear at every moment, and the town is garrisoned by Col. Titus's militia, reënforced yesterday by twenty-five precious youths from Georgia, in a high state of whichy.

The Governor declines all control over the prisoners, but Marshal Donelson was very ready to admit me to see them. In fact, they were very vis ble, being allowed an area of a square rodor so before their prison door, guarded by a few young Missourians, who paced up and down with loaded muskets. I met one of the poor fellows, allowed for some reason to eross the street, pursued by an evil-looking scoundrel with fixed bayonet. It is singular how much alike all Slavery's officials look. I saw half a dozen times repeated the familiar features of my Boston friend, Mr. Asa O. Butman.

The hundred and five prisoners lounged about, looking as prisoners everywhere do. They are kept in a large unfinished wooden building, without an atom of furniture of any description. They do their own cocking, with very scanty utensils, and such provisions as I shall bereafter describe. They have obtained with great difficulty fifteen straw pallets for the whole company. Some have no blanke's; but the majority possess the luxury of one apiece. It was an exceedingly cold windy day when I was there; the exposed side of the house was unfinished and about half its superficial extent consist-ed of great gaps through which the wind whistled. A few of the men lay about on the floor sick with fever an ague.

Most of them are young men, the flower of the Most of them are young men, the hower of the youth of Lawrence. They are a light-hearted set of hoys, and are resolved to avenge themselves on their captors by perfect indifference to captivity. This comes hard, however, on some, fathers of families and owners of farms which are alike suffering from their absence. Three weeks labor of a hundred men, all lest, in the busiest season of the year, for it is the only time to get in the hay for the Winter's supply.

One man had left six children, all sick, and his

wife accidentally absent from home; he said he supposed some of the neighbors would look after them! Another corried in his arms a child, who was, I was told, the first child born in Lawrence. and was christened with the name of the town. The poor little thing looked rather forlorn, as its pallid father carried it up and down the bare prison room; an early initiation into the so;rows

Among the crowd I found two of the best emigrants whom Worcester had sent, and others who belonged to companies which I had organized. Not these seemed depressed, but all appeared of being there. At first, they said, while in proud of being there. At first, they said, while in the care of the United States troops, and encamped on the prairie, there were many escapes; now guard was so close that it was almost impossible. Col. Titus, who has charge of these, is the head of one division of Kansas militia, his force being chiefly from Missouri and other Southern States; he is the man whose life was humanely spared by the the man whose life was humanely spared by the Free-State men when they broke up his camp of outlaws. He showed his gratitude by informing his Free-State prisoners that if one of them attempted to escape, he should blow the building to atoms. I looked and saw the cannon actually pointed, not upon the entrance, but so as to command the main portion of the building. There stood the cubben of desanction, with its conical vice. stood the emblem of despotism, with its conical pile of balls beside it. I never saw but one cannon, before, that looked so detestable. Even now, the men say that some could escape

by killing a few sentinels; but this they will not do, or a true Kansas reason—they would lose their rifles; whereas, if liberated, Gov. Geary assures them that they shall be restored. I doubt this prospect, however, from the fact that out of fourteen horses massaged by different individual. forteen horses, possessed by different individuals of the number when captured, only three can now and a horse ranks second to a Sharp's rifle in the affection of a Kansas man.

All these prisoners are bound over for trial in October, on the charge of murder in the first degree. You are aware of the brilliant series of engagements is which the freemen of Kansas had driven the invaders from their borders before Gov. Geary the invaders from their borders before Gov. Geary appeared. In most of these a few Missourians were killed. In return for this, every Free-Stateman who is accused by any body of having taken part in those engagements is in danger of arrest. The greater part, however, were taken after the battle at Hickory Point, while of the Pro-Slavery men, who still had the black flag flying when these

were taken, not one was captured.

If each of these prisoners had, in broad daylight, deliberately murdered a man, they could have been placed in no worse position than they are now, for simply defending the liberties of their country under nost fearful provocation. For instance, in the attack on Osawkee, the Free-

State men, on entering the Pro-Slavery fort, found a man chained to the floor by a heavy log chain about a man chained to the floor by a heavy log chain about eight feet long, which was riveted to his leg. In this position he had been kept for six weeks, on the charge of stealing a horse. In all the exasperation produced by this discovery, no man was killed; but the Missourians were compelled to perform the la-ber of detaching the chain from the leg. My in-formant saw it done. For this affair, some of those whom I saw at Lecompton were imprisoned, and others in this place are hiding from arrest or working on their farms, with a horse ready saddled for stantaneous escape from any suspicious visitors.

All these arrests have been made by the United All these arrests have been made by the United States troops, whom it is the present policy of the people not to resist. But this patience cannot last for ever; and I only repeat, what I have every day asserted, when I say that the election of Fremont is the only thing that can avert a bloodier conflict than has ever yet stained this soil. When not a single Pre-Slavery man is arrested, how can men help seeing that the Administration is sustaining Misscuri?

The Governor evenes himself by saying that the

The Governor excuses himself by saying that the Free-State men make no complaints. But he does not wait for complaints on the other side, and he dmitted to me that he sent up to arrest the leaders four train of emigrants without an affidavit from ny one. He has been repeatedly informed of the reason why the Free-State men do not make complaints—namely, that they repudiate the bogus laws and despise the Judges. But he never will understand it, if it is stated to him every day dur-

I think he means to be kind to the prisoners, and be readily consented to order some additional blankets for them and to suggest some improvement in their fare; he also, on being requested, di-rected the Marshal to close up the chanks in the building above referred to.

I send you a list of the prisoners, which you may perhaps find room to print, as they have relatives who are not aware of their position, and are scattered over a wider circle than anything but THE TRIBUNE can reach. You will perceive that they come from the following States: Maine 3. New-Hampshire 1, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 12, Parket Libert 2, Connecticut 1, New-York 13. and 2, Connecticut 1, New-York 13 Ohio 12, Michigan 5, Indiana 12, Illinois 23, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 9, Missouri 6; total, 107. I took pains to collect their names and origin, that we of the Free States may see that these are our own fellow-citizens.

The first prisoners were captured Sept. 10, kent by the United States troops ten days (having on one occasion but one biscuit each for 36 hours), and then transferred to their present position, of

which I add a further illustration, from another

STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS furnished the prisoner

"STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS furnished the prisoners for their first week at Lecompton."

"Monday, Sept 20.—Received no rations from U. S. Cemp Moved to Lecompton. Received at 5 o'clock one sack of 'shorts baked into bread—one ditto, non baked; 75 lb. of bacon; 6 candles. 103 men. No ceffee or sugar.

"Tvesdov Evening.—One sack of shorts. 103 lb. of bacon; 4 lb. of coffee; 6 do. of sugar; 8 or 19 do. of salt: 1 do. of saleratins; 1 gall, of medasses. 193 men. Wannesdov Evening.—One sack of shorts; 5 lb. of ceffee; 5 do. of sugar; 1 gail, of molasses; 1 lb. of saleratins. 115 men.

Thereday Evening.—One sack of flour; 50 lb. of bacon; 6 lb. of effee; no sugar; 1 lb. of saleratins; 1 gall of vinegar; 3 children; 1 gall of molasses. Provisions brought after dark. 105 men.

"Friday. 2 o'clock—Called on Sergeant of the guard on provisions, was informed that he had spoken

"Friday, 2 o'clock—Called on Sergeant of the guard for provisions, was informed that he had spoken to the Marshal and that we were curtailed to two meels per day. Half past 4, Marshal come brought 50 lb. of bacon, fore-quarter of beef, about 110 lb. 125 lb. of feur. I bunked of green beans in the pod, 6 lb. of coffice, no sugar, no salt, we got about 1 quart of salt from a neighbor. 7 o'clock froch arrival of 9 pelsons. Marshal brought 3 candies for the whole amount of us, 111 men; furnished 15 mattresses to sleep

Saturday.-Received 25 h boof, 125 h flour. "Saturday.—Received 25 fb beef, 125 fb flour, one small eack of sait, one gall an molasses, 6 fb coffee. (111 mem.) Speke to Marshal in behalf of 9 men brought here yesterday, who had no blankets and was told that it was impossible to formish any for them. He afterward brought three quilts for them. "Sunday.—About 100 fb beef, much damaged; 125 fb flour, 6 fb coffee, 1 fb saleratus, 1 peck bears 3 candides, 4 fb sugar.

"We give the above as the amount of provisions received by the prisoners since coming to Lecompton, and are willing to make oath to the sure.

"E R FALLEY.

"Complearies for the prisoners to distribute their provisions."

"Commissaries for the prisoners to distribute their provisions."

N. B.-Mr. Parker is well known to me as a worthy citizen of Clinton, Mass., who emigrated this

-The following is a full list of the prisoners,

LIST OF PRISORES,
C. H. Calkins, Eargor, Me.
These Enkerten, Portland, Me.
F. E. Switt, Brunswick, Me.
J. L. Kleig, Brattleboto, Vt.
O. M. Marsh, Woods ook, Vt.
S. J. Pett, Boston, Mass.
W. N. Bert, Darchssier, Mass.
D. H. Montaru, Springfield Ms.
A. W. Dobe Frickhur, Mass.
H. York, West Brookield, Me.
S. L. Pierson, Woresster, Mass.
A. H. Parker, Chinota, Mass.
G. L. Pierson, Woresster, Me.
Soley, Worderster, Miss.
B. L. Colman, Seutamp on, Ms.
H. C. L. Pierson, Woresster, Ms.
S. L. D. Colman, Seutamp on, Ms.
H. Grayle, Providence, R. I.
Alonro Crawford, Union, Count, J. T. Yunker, Cashooton, O.
A. F. Esker, Lake ta, Ohio.
J. T. Yunker, Cashooton, O.
A. F. Esker, Lake ta, Ohio.
J. T. Yunker, Cashooton, O.
A. F. Beker, Lake ta, Ohio.
J. N. The upsan, St. Joseph Co.
Mich.
Orville Thompson, St. Joseph Co.
Mich.
Orville Thompson, St. Joseph Co.
Mich.
J. W. Shore, Detroit, Mich.
S. Soley, Worderster, Miss.
S. Worker, Cashooton, O.
A. F. Esker, Lake ta, Ohio.
Chus, Sexton, Oberlin, Ohla,
Mich.
Orville Thompson, St. Joseph
Mich.
Orville Thompson, St. Joseph
Mich.
Orville Thompson, St. Joseph
Mich.
S. Solry, Worderster, Miss.
S. Worker, Lake ta, Ohio.
Chus, Sexton, Oberlin, Ohla,
Mich.
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Chus, Sexton, Oberlin, Ohla,
Mich.
S. Solry, Worderster, Miss.
S. Worker, Cashooton, O.
A. F. Baker, Lake ta, Ohio.
Chus, Sexton, Oberlin, Ohla,
Mich.
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Chus, Sexton, Oberlin, Ohla,
Mich.
S. Solry, Worderster, Miss.
S. Worderster, Miss.
S. Worderster, Miss.
S. Worderster, Miss.
S. Worde with their residences: C. H. Calkins, Bangor, Me.
Thes. Bis kerten, Portland, Me.
F. R. Switt, Branewick, Me.
Mm. Butter, Goos Co., N. H.
J. F. Tabor, Howland, Vt.
J. L. King, Brattleboro', Vt.
O. M. Marsh, Wooder ock, Vt.
H. H. Doo

Binez, Wayne Co., Ind. Bainter, Henry Co., Ind. Laurie, White Co., Ind. Upterraft, Fulton Co. Ind. O. C. Lewis, Davenport, Lowe Ed. Jacobs, Mahaskie, Lowa, M. Kinele, Davenport, Lowa O. Langworthy, Poweshiek J. Fisher, Jefferson, Iowa. E. R. Morfett, Bristolville

D. Roy, Dylac Co., Ill.
co. Nebb, Bloomington, Ill.
Ketchum, Bloomington, Ill.
Lerson, Rock Island Ill.
Lorson, Rock Island Ill.
Jo dan, Ogle Ill.
box, Ailf, Cathiele Co., Ill.
box, Ailf, Cathiele Co., Ill.
box, Ailf, Cathiele Co., Ill.
by Gole, St. Chaire, Miss.
J. Hicks, Platte, Miss.
J. Hicks, Platte, Miss.
J. H. York, Buchanan, Miss.
J. H. York, Buchanan, Miss. M. Cole, St. Chair Co., 10.
M. Humphrey, Kendall, Ill.
N. B. These prisoners were arrested at various periods from Sept 10 to the day I was there. I took the names and residences from their own lips.

WORCESTER.

THE MURDER OF PHILLIPS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OTTAWA, Illinois, Oct. 6, 1856. You will see by a letter from a nephev of Phillips, published in The Free Trader of this place, that all doubt of the death of the noble and generous Phillips is at an end. It is no hazard to say that, among those here, by whom he was known, no man was more highly respected for his virtues. Even The Free Trader, one of the strongest Pro-Slavery sheets in the country, is forced to admit this. But what I write for is to make public the remarkable lenity of Phillips's views upon slavery, as related to me by himself just before he last went to Kansas. All probably know he first went there a Douglas Democrat, believing in the principles known as Popular Sovereignty. But he went furconscientions nor moral seruples against holding slaves himself; and, although expecting and intendng to vote the Free-State ticket at all times ing to vote the Free-State ticket at all times, because he regarded slavery as a political evil, yet he expected to purchase and own slaves himself provided the majority should make Kansas a Slave State. With these moderate views the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas feared to let a bold man live. From a cowardly man they had less to fear, even if he was far less tolerant of their slavery-extension What a refutation is this of the current Douglas assertion that any man can go to Kansas Druggas assertion that any man can go to Kansas in safety, whatever his views on slavery may be, if he only behaves himself peaceably. No one here dares deny the peaceable character of the murdered Phillips.

Bronson Murray.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Sept. 17, 1856. DEAR FRIENDS: I suppose that you have heard ere this, through the papers, of Wm. Pullip's death and it is my painful duty to write you and give you the varieties.

It is my painful duly to write you had give you had particulars.

It happened on the 2d day of this month, which was the day for electing a Mayor and Councilmen in this city. William did not go to the polls at all, neither did he intend to. About 11 o'clock, a. m., a party of the ruffians, some thirty in number, all mounted and armed, rode up in front of the house and halted, when two of them dismounted and came up on the steps with their muskets in their hands. William, Jared, and

two of them dismounted and came up on the steps with their muskets in their hands. William, Jared, and myself were standing on the porch at the time, and as they came up the steps, we stepped back into the house. William and myself went up to our room, and the two ruffians followed us up the stairs; when we got to our room William caught up his gon and ordered them back, when they retreated. Jared was in his bedroom on the ground floor, and some one outside saw him through the window and fired at him, wounding him in the left arm, this was the first shot fired. About this time they made another attempt to come into the house, and whether William shot first or they at him first. I could not tell, but he shot twice, wounding one and killing one dead. Several shots were first at him at the same time; one ball ence of his eye, and several backshot entered his breast and shoulder, killing him instanty. He was near the front window at the time, and was shot by those in the street. I cannot describe to you my feelings as I saw him lying dead before me. I cought him by the arms and dragged him into our room, scarcely knowing what I did; and by that time there were several of the ruffians in the chamber, and it would have been folly for me to have fired en them, for if I had I should have been killed instabily. I was taken outside of the house, and they threatened to shoot me on the shot, but finally did not. Jared was then brought out with his left arm broken, the ball having passed through just above the elbow joint, and two buckshot entered his side. He had his arm sumputated above the elbow, near the shoulder, and is getting about very well now. He sits up two hours at a time, and waiks about the house. The shot to his side does not seem to give him much trouble. We were kept priveners for several days, but we have been released for over a week, and we have not been no lested since. You will ask what was their object in making the attack. Well, they elaimed that they old-sted since. You will ask what was their object in making the attack; well, they claimed that they ame to search for arms, but they made no demand for ims, and I shall always believe that they came here to purpose to kill William for some of the same gang ere along that belied to tar and feather him. I fear that it will kill his wife if she bears of William's death. I think it will not be best for her to hear of it for the recent at least. Don't forget to write so in Yours in friendship. ALBERT PHILLIPS.

APPEAL OF THE LEAVENWORTH SUF-FERERS.
FORT LEAVENWONTH, K. T., Sept. 9, 1856.
To the Citizens of the United States.

We, residents of Kansas Territary, and, previous to

September 1, citizens of Leavenworth City, herein prevent the following brief and impartial statement of the tremactions which have robbed and driven us from our heaves at the point of the bayonst, with our sick as d dying, to face the coming Winter, homeless, house

our hones at the point of the bayonet, with our sick as diving, to face the coming Winter, houseless, houseless, and breadless.

We assert, and call Heaven to witness, that the Pre-State men of Leavenworth City, were quiet, perceable, law-abiding and an industrious people, asking no privilege of Government or its patronage; demanding no rights but those guaranteed by the Constitution. Nevertheless, on Sudday Aug. It, a large bedy of armed men, mostly Missourians and Georgians, commanded by a certain notorious Capt. Emory, who figured conspicuously in Walker's famous paratical expendition, entered Leavenworth City with banners dying, and paraded the streets until next morning, calling upon ell the Pre-Statery men to come out and fall into the ranks, and at the same time tedling all others to leave its Territory by the first boat, heralding each of his discretely a bugle blast, and repeating them at every dore. Early on the ensuling morning the same range of desperadoes by large accessions from the gambing slops and saloens, alroady became a dense mob, incurrated the call and notice of the previous evening, and commenced the work of plander and outcase, vices enoughly was only less asteunding than the infinity with which it was committed.

Read noces were forcibly entered and scarched without the mast shadow of law. Warchouses were plundered and stores were burned without any effort at interference by the civil antiborities, although within hight of Fort Leavenworth, the whole forces of which were subject to the order of the Mayor.

Many of the best citizens of the town were driven to the stramboats and sent out of the Fort town without opportunity to make any disposition of their families. Amang them were Dr. S. Norton and Mr. N. McCracken, both extensively and favorably known as business men and valuable citizens. Others, to avoid a similar fate, fied to the Fort, barely escaping with their lives, destitute of food or clothing. Such an excession, or reference of the officers of the fort, sive when some of the o

her-hared the scanty accommodations of his tent with

dier shared the scattly accommodations of the rises whom but a day before he had envised in the rises and comfortable competence.

No somer had these untortunate people vacated their hard-sared homes, than their houses were excepted by the vor hees marguides, their provisions were consumed, their furniture stolen or destroyed, trunks and be x sot valuable goods broken open and rifled of everything that could be appropriated to the use of the strikes and inhuman punderers.

Thus robbed, deepoded, and removed from the possibility of obtaining by labor the means of subsistence, we had courselves, for the first time in our lives, friendless and conflies, thrown upon the charities of the world, penhaps to perish by hinger and coid in the coming. Winter. But we trust that a generous public will see that we are provided for, for the cause in which we offer is the common cause, the cause of humanity, the cause of right and justice, and for that end forward in machinely their contributions to the National Kanin me diately their contributions to the National Kan-sas Conneites, at Chicago, Itimois. In behalf the sefferers.

J. A. DAVIES,

STATE ACTION IN BEHALF OF THE KANSAS

STATE ACTION IN BEHALL OF THE MASSING SUFFERERS.

LETTER OF GOV. GRIMES TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JOWA.

BUSINGTO. AND 20, 1826.

To his Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United

Size: During the last twelve menths I have been constantly receiving letters, memorials and affidavits, from former citizens of Iowa, now residents of the Teritory et Karsas alleging that they are not protected by the United States officers in that Territory, in the enjoyment of their liberty and property. They charge, and the evidence fully supports the charge, that at the first, and at each subsequent territorial election, armed booles of men from an adjacent State invaded the Territory, took possession of the polls, deprived the actual settless of the right of suffrage and perpetrated gross outrages upon such crizers as professed political sentiments of sugrecable to the invaders. By threats and lawless viocence, they secured the election of a ma-During the last twelve months I have been nearls disagreeable to the invadors. By threats and lawless viocace, they secured the election of a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, many of whom were then and are now estigens of another State. By this Assembly a code of laws was enacted unparalleled in the bistory of legis ation—laws palpably unconstitutional, and which no man with the spirit of a freeman could obey without personal disheror and a violation of this conscience.

In this condition of things, and without any attempt to repel violence by violence, the people of Kausas sought a peaceful renedy for the wrongs that had been perpentated by forming a State Constitution, electing 8 ate officers and asking aumission into the Union as a soversign State.

cereign State.
though the Constitution of the United States de cases that treason "shall consist over in levying war," yet a man holding a commission under the seal of the United States, and exercising the office of Chief Justice in that Territory, has decided that the persons who accepted office under the State Constitu-tion are guilty of treason. Under his instructions, the State officers have teen indicted, arrested and badecied them, under the pretence of judicial pro-ceedings, but without a trial or bearing of any kind. An aimed rosse has invaded the town of Lawrence, and destroyed printing-presses, private dwellings and a hotel. Human lives have been sacrificed, property to

hotel. Human lives have been sacrificed, property to a large amount has been destroyed, citizens have been driven from the Territory by violence, and anarchy and disorder everywhere prevail.

Among the sufferers have been former citizens of Iowa, who went to Kansas in no-pirit of propagand-ism, but with the intention of becoming permanent residents of that Territory. Three of them have been slain by arms said to have been placed by a Federal efficer in the hands of a band of outlaws from a re-mate State. Some have been compelled to fee from ete State. Some have been compelled to flee from e Territory for no offense save that of having emi-nated from a free State, while others remain there ripped of their property, and appeal to their fellow-tizens of Iowa for sympathy and protection.

stripped of their property, and appeal to their fellow-citizens of Iowa for synpathy and protection.

In my conviction, their appeal should not be in vain.

They went to Kansas relying upon, and had a right to expect the protection of the General Government. Io this expectation they have been despointed. Cit-izenship has been virtually denied to them. Their right to defend themselves and "to keep and bear arms." has been infringed by the act of the Territorial efficers, who have wrested from them the means of de-ferse while putting weapons of effense into the hands of their enemies. They have been oupressed by a code of laws unequated in atrocity in modern times. The character and conduct of the Territorial Judges have shown that an appeal to the indicial tribunal is worse than useless.

have shown that an appeal to the judicial tribunal is worse than useless.

The Central Government having failed to perform its duty by protecting the people of Kansas in the enjoyment of the irrights, it is manifestly the right of each of the States to adopt measures to protect its former citizens. If the people of lows are not permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship in that Territory, they retain their former citizenship in that State, and are as much entitled to protection from the State white upon the public demain, as they would be if the General Government failed to protect them in a foreign country.

While I write an army raised in the State of Missouri

ence for a Free-State Constitution. Another armed body of men have placed themselves on the emigrant route from the State of Iowa, to prevent at the point of the bayenet any further emigration from this State.

The State of Iowa cannot be an indifferent spectator of these acts of lawiess violence. She demands that her efficient shull be projected in Kansas, and stand upon an equality there with the children of the emigrant route through her domain into that territory.

As the Executive of Iowa, I demand for her citizens.

As the Executive of lows. I demand for her citizens in Kaness protection in the enjoyment of their property, their liberty and their holitical rights. I ask that the military farce on the line of emigration into the Territory be depended.

A compliance with these reasonable requests will tend to restore peace in Kaness, and quiet the public mind of this State. In the event of a non-countracte, in my view, a case will have arisen, clearly within the principle land down by Mr. Madison in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, when it will be the duty of the States—its interpret to accest the progress of the evils in that Territory.

JAMES W. GRIMES, Overplan of Law MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Trionne of the 9th has the following Mr. Arny, General Agent State Kansas Committee, Mr. Arry, Geleral Agent State Kansas Committee, leaves to night for Springfield with a petition to the Governor of our State, which measures fifty two feet in length, and contains the names of several thousand signers, asking him to take measures for the protection

signers, asking him to take measures for the protection of an fellow citrers who have emigrated to Kansas. Mr. Arny will have his labot for his pains. Seek Matteson's sympathies do not extend beyond the Border Ruffians, with whom he is politically affiliated.

ARREST FOR MURDER, AND ESCAPE.—A few days since, a man neared Andrew J. Clayton, seaman, was arrested at St. John N. B., charged with the murder, at sea, of Capit. Cruiss of the American back Waverly. Clayton was put on board the st amer Adelaide, to be received to Boston when he was to be taken in charge. Claylen was put on fourn like at aimer Adelaide, to be brought to Boston, when he was to be taken in oberga-by the United States Marshal. The Adelaide arrived there Friday evening, but the following morning it was found that he bad managed to escape, leaving behind a note that he was not guilty and that hereafter he might give himself up for trial. So says The Boston Journal.

A Free Voice from North Carolina.

DECLARATION FOR FREEDOM AND FREMONT THE AUTHOR TO BE PUNISHED

From The North Carolina Standard, Oct. 1. PROF. HEDRICK OF THE UNIVERSITY. - As a matter of justice to Prof. Hedrick, we publish to-day what he styles his "Defense" against the charge of being a Black Republican. There is not a point made or presented in this "Defense" which could not be triumphantly met and exposed: but surely it cannot be

triumphantly met and exposed: but surely it cannot be expected of us, or of our correspondent, "An Alumnus, or of suy citizen of this State, to argue with a Black Republican.

The Professor closes his "Defense" with the opinion that "itlose who profer to denounce" him "should "at least support their charges by their name. The author of "An Alamnus" is a geutleman of high character, and entirely responsible for whatever he has said, or may say. He is a resident of this place, and his name can be known, if at all necessary.

We adhere to our opinion, recently expressed in The Standard. "The expression of Black Republican "opinions in our midst is incompatible with our honor "and sofely as a resple. That man is neither a fit "nor a sofe instructor of our young men who even inclines to Fremont and Black Republicanum." This is a matter, however, for the Trustees of the University. We take it for granted that Prof. Hedrick will be promptly removed.

PROFESSOR HEDRICK'S DEFENSE.

Messes, Editors: In the last Standard, I see a emmunication, signed "Alumnus." Although my name is not mentioned therein, still I suppose there is little doubt that it was all intended for me. Now, poliiles not being my trade, I feel some hesitation in appearing before the public, especially at a time like this, when there seems to be a greater desire on the part of those who give direction to public opinion to stir up strife and hatred, than to cultivate feelings of respecand kindness. But lest my silence might be misinterpreted, I will reply, as briefly as possible, to this, as t appears to me, uncalled-for attack on my politics.

Then, to make the matter short, I say I am in favor of the election of Fremont to the Presidency; and these are my reasons for my preference:

First: Because I like the man. He was born and educated at the South. He has lived at the North and the West, and therefore has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our whole people-an advantage not possessed by his competitors. He is known and honored both at home and abroad. He has shown his love of his country by unwavering devotion to its interests. And whether teaching school for the sup-port of his widowed mother, or exploring the wilds of the great West; whether enlarging the boundaries of science or acquiring for our country the "Golden State; whether establishing a Constitution for thi State: whether establishing a Constitution for this youngest daughter of the Union, or occupying a seat in the Seante of the Nation—in every position, and under all circumstances, whether demanding heroic during or prudent council, he has always pessessed the courage to inder ake, and the wisdom to carry through. In reference to the value of his services in California, Mr. Bachanan says: "He bore a conspicuous part in "the conquest of California, and in my opinion is better entitled to be called the conqueror of California than any other man." For such services and such abbitt, I love to do him honor. "Platforns and principles are good enough in their places but for the Presidential chair, the first requisite is a man.

Second Because Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace.

Second Because Fremont is on the right side of the great question which now disturbs the public peace. Opposition to Slavery Extension is neither a Northera nor a sectional row. It originated with the great Southern statesmen of the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison and Randelph were all opposed to admitting it into new territory. One of the early acts of the patriots of the Revolution was to pass the Ordinance of '87, by which Slavery was excluded from off the territories we then possessed. This was going fatther than the Republicane of the present day claim. Many of these great men were slaveholders, but they did not let sif-naterest blind them to the evils of the system. Jefferson says that Slavery exerts an evil influence both upon the whites and the blacks; but he was opposed to the abolition policy, by which the slaves would be turned loose among the whites. In his autobiography he says: "Nothing is more certainly "written in the book of fate than that these people are "to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races,"

his antobiography he says: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, babit, opinien, have drawn indelible lines between them." Among the evils which he says Slavery brings upon the whites is to make them tyransical and idle. "With the morals of the people their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate he n an will labor for himself who can make another laber for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are every seen to labor. What was true in Jefferson's time is true now. I might go on and give "Alamnus, every week from now till the election, a column of good." Black Republican "documents, all written by the most eminent Southern statesmen, beginning with Washington, and including nearly all of eminence for shifty, virtue and patriotism, and coming down to our own times. No longer ago than 1850, Henry Clay declared in the Senate.—"I never can, and never will vote, and no carthly power ever will make me vote "to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist." At the same time that Clay was opposed to Slavery, he was, like Fremont, opposed to the least interference by the General Government with Slavery Slavery, be was, like Fremont, opposed to the least interference by the General Government with Slavery in the States where it exists. Should there be any interference with subjects belonging to State policy, either by other States or by the Federal Government, no cae will be more ready than myself to defeed the pood old North," my native State. But, with Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Henry, Randolph, Clay and Webster for political toachers, I cannot believe that Slavery is pecierable to Freedom, or that Slavery Extension is one of the constitutional rights of the South. It "Alumnus" thinks that Calboun, or any other, was a wiser statesman or better Southerner than either Washington or Jefferson, he is welcome to his opinion. I shall not attempt to abridge his liberty in the least. But my own opinions I will have, whether he is wilding to great me that right of every freeman or not. I believe that I have had quite as good an opporturity as he has to form an opinion on the questions now to be retried. And when "Alumnus" talks of "driving the out" for sentiments once held by these terference by the General Government with Slavery of "driving the out" for sent ments once held by these great men. I cannot help thinking that he is becoming

great men, I cannot help thinking that he is becoming rather fanatical.

For the information of "Aliminus" I will state that he has put himself to unnecessary trouble in blazoning this matter before the public. The whole subject hears exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Trustees of the University. They are men of integrity and influence, and have at heart the best interests of the University. There is no difficulty in bringing this, or any other question relating to the Faculty or students before them. "Aliminus" has also made another mistake, in supposing that the Faculty take mean it termselves to influence the political opinions of erother mistake, is supposing that the Faculty takes upon it emerces to influence the political opinions of the students. The students come to college, generally with their party politics already fixed, and it is exceedingly rate for them to change while here. It has hewever, been either remarked that a very violent partisen at codege is pretty sure to turn over before he has left college long. I have been connected with our University, as student and Professor, for six years, and am tree to say that I know no institution. North or South, from which partisan politics and secturian religion are so entirely excluded. And yet we are too one attacked by the begots of both. For my own part, I do not know the politics of more than one in a landred of the students, except as I might inter to which party they belonged from a knowledge of the points of their fathers. And they would not have known my own preadlections in the present contest, had nown my own predilections in the present contest, has act one of their number asked me which of the cand

But, it Aliminas went enterstand the state of thrugs here consectly he had better make a visit to the University. He would find each member of the Faculty busy teaching in his own department whether of sole or or literature; and that party pointies is one of the branches which we leave the sindent to study at of the branches which we leave the sindent to study at some other place and time. It "Alumnus" does conside to visit us, there is another matter to which I might direct his attention. The two societies here to the one or the other of which all the students here to the one or the other of which all the students here to the one or the other of which all the students here to the one or the other of which all the students here to the one or the other of which all the students here to the found the complete works of many of our participation. Now for fear that the minds of the students may be "prisoned" by reading rome of these starch od patriots would it not be well for "Alumnus to exert himself, torough the Legislature or otherwise to drive them out of the libraries! It is true to works of Cashoun are in the wange case with those of Jeffers in, but from appearances the Virginian securation be read prefly offen while the South Curolinian securations apseture of "masterly inactivity." When I was a student in college, a few years ago, the young joditician used to debate in the "Hails" of the Societies the same questions which the old politicians were debating in the Halls of Congress. The side which opposed Slavery in the abstract, generally had the books in their favor, and the records of the Societies will show, they had quite often "the best of the argament." So that when Col. Fremont said that he was "opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled.

"convictions," he but attered the sentiments of four fifths of the best Southern patriots from the Revolution down to the present day; and I may add, of the majority of the people among whom I was bor; and educated. Of my neighbors, friends and kindrad, nearly one haif have left the State since I was old enough to remember. Many is the time I have stood by the loaded emigrant wagon, and given the parting hand to these whose face I was never to look upon again. They were going to seek homes in the free West, knowing, as they did, that free and slave labor could not both exist and prosper in the same community. If any one thirks that I speak without knowledge, le him refer to the last census. He will there find that in 1950 there were fifty eight thousand native North Carbinions living in the Free States of the West. Thutty-three thousand in Indiana adone. There were, at the same time, one hundred and eighty thousand Virginians living in the Free States. Now, if those people were so much in love with the "institution," why did they not remain where they could enjoy its blessings! It is not, however, my object to strack the institution of Slavery. But even the most zealons defender of the patriarchiel institution cannot shut his eyes agairst a few prominent facts. One is, that in userly all the Slave States there is a deficiency of labor. Since the abelition of the African slave trade there is no source for obtaining a supply, except from the natural increase. For this reason, among others, a gentle man of South Carolina, in an arricle published in DeBeur's Rerive for August, Ilsön, edvocates a dissolution of the Union in order that the African slave trade may be revived. From North Carolina and virginia rearly the entire increase of the slave population during the last twenty years, has been sent off to the ginia tearly the entire increase of the slave population during the last twenty years, has been sent of to the new States of the South-west. In my boybood I lived on one of the great thoroughfares of travel, near Lock's Bridge on the Yadkin River, and have seen as many as two thousand in a simple day, expire South Lock's Bridge on the Yadkin River,) and have seen as many as two thousand in a single day, going South, mostly in the hands of speculators. Now, the loss of these two thousand did the State a greater injury than would the shipping off of a million of dollars. I think I may ask any sensible man how we are to grow rich and prosper, while "driving out" a million of dollars pet day. I am glad, however, to say that the ruicous policy is not now carried on to such an extent as it has been. But there is still too much of it. I have very tule doubt that if the slaves which are now scatl tile doubt that if the slaves which are now scat-tered thinly over Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mis-souri we e back in Virginia and North Carolina, it souri we back in Virginia and North Carolina, it would be better for all concerned. Toese old States could then go on and develop the immense wealth which must remain locked up for many years to come. While the new States free from a system which degrades white labor, would become a land of common schools, thrift and industry equal if not superior, to any in the Union. But letting that be as it may, still no one can deny that here in North Carolina we need more men rather than more land. Then why go to war to make more Stave States, when we have too much territory already for the force we have to work war to make more S.ave States, when we have too much territory already for the force we have to work it! Our fathers fought for freedom, and one of the tyrannocal acts which they throw in the teeth of Great Britain was that she forced Siavery upon the colonies against their will. Now the secessionists are trying to dissolve the Union because they are not permitted to establish Siavery in the Territory of Kansas. If the institution of Siavery is a good thing and desirable in itself, it is the easiest thing in the world for the people to vote for its introduction at any time after they have formed a Constitution and been admitted as a State. If it is not a thing good and desirable, it would be an act of great oppression to force it upon them. For, how-

formed a Constitution and been admitted as a State. If it is not a thing good and desirable, it would be an act of great oppression to force it upon them. For, however, any one may lament the evils of Slavery, it is almost impossible to get rid of the system when once introduced. Nullify it by law if you will, still the evil temains, perhaps aggravated. But in a new State a few words in the Constitution may prevent the entire evil from entering.

From my knowledge of the people of North Carolina, I believe that the insjority of them who will go to Kanses during the next five years, would prefer t, at it should be a Free State. I am sure that if I were te go there I should vote to exclude Slavery. In coing so I believe that I should advance the best interest of Kanses, and at the same time benefit North Carolina and Virginia, by preventing the carrying away of slaves who may be more profitably employed at home.

Born in the "good old N Inth State," I cherish a love for her and her people that I bear to no other State or people. It will ever be my sincere wish to advance her interests. I love also the Union of the States, secured as it was by the blood and toil of my ancestors, and whatever influence I possess, though small it may be, shall be exerted for its preservation. I do not clean infallibility for my opinions. Where and better nen have been mistaken. But holding as I do the doctrines once advocated by Washington and Jefferson, I think I should be met by argument and not by denurcation. At any rate, those who prefer to denounce me should at least support their charges by their own name.

Chapel Hill, October 1, 1806. name. Chapei Hill, October 1, 1856.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

TO THE VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA OP-LOSED TO THE ELECTION OF JAMES BUCHANAN

ACTION OF THE UNION STATE COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the Union State Committee, held pursuant to a call, at Coverly's Hotel in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1856, at 2 o'clock-on motion, Robert M. Palmer of Schuylkill County was called to the chair, and A. H. Miller of Alleghany County was

appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That it is desirable that all the voters of
Pennsylvania opposed to James Buchanan, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, for the Presidency,
should unite on the same electorial ticket on equitable
terms, and thus insure the defeat of the common enemy
of Americanism and Republicanism.

Resolved, That we invite the friends of Fillmore and
Frement in Pennsylvania, to meet in mass convention,
at the rest of justice of the several cities and counties
of the Commonwealth, on Wednesday, the light day of

of the Commonwealth, on Wednesday, the ich day Octobe next, and choose twice as many delegates as each city and county is entitled to members of the Leg-ielature, who will meet in convention at Harrisburg, on Tursday, the 21st day of October next, to form an electorial tocket to be supported by all the opponents of

James Buchanan.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Convention thus assembled the formation of a Union electoral ticket, upon the following basis:

Twenty-six electors shall consist of the same names:

I wenty six electors shall consist of the same names; the twenty-seventh elector on the Fillmore ticket shall consist of a different name from the twenty-seventh on the Fiemont ticket. For example, Millard Fillmore and twenty-six other names, selected from the several Congressional Districts, shall form one ticket; and John Frement and the same twenty-six names above re-ired to shall form the other ticket. The twenty-si ferred to shall form the other ticket. The twenty-six electors shall be pledged to cast the electoral votes of the State for Mi land Fillmore and John C. Fremont, respectively, precisely in proportion to the popular vote cast for each, as indicated by the twenty-seventh elector on cach ticket. For example, if Miliard Fill-more for the twenty-seventh elector who represents him) receives an equal number of votes with John C. Fremont or his representative, then thirdeen electoral votes shall be given for Miliard Fillmore and thirteen for John C. Fremont.

This will enable every voter to act efficiently against The will chable every voter to act efficiently agains. Such she had no without any sacrifice of principle. The Fillmore men vote for him alone, the Fremon men for him alone, and yet by associated action they increase the chances of each. We think no one cat object to this proposition who is not in heart in favor

chanen.

Revolved, That the State Executive Committee of the two parties unite on a 1 in the text before the meeting of the Convention, if it be recommended by the Convention to ratify their action.

Revolved, That, in order that no time may be lost after the Unan ticket shall be formed, we recommend the delegates from the different districts to agree on their respective electors before they leave home and produce from them the following written plodge:

Should I'be chosen a Presidential Elector for the State of Pennsylvania, I hardly pledge myself so to rest the vote of the State, that Millard Fillmore and John C. Fremont shall cach receive Electoral votes equal to the proportion of popular votes given to each, as it dicated by the 17th for leading: Elector on each ticket.

Resolved, That these preceedings be published in all of the papers in the State favorable to a Union Elec-

Reserved, That this Committee do now adjourn ROBERT M. PALMER, Chair A. H. MILLAN, Secretary. AN EFISCOPAL CLERGYMAN ON THE CRISIS.

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. TAYLOR. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As many of my friends wish to know why ]

feel so unusually interested in politics, I beg to say a word through your columns.

I look, Sir, with profound interest at the age which

s just now dawning. No man can fail to observe the eneral stirring of our whole race in relation to the righty questions of political and religious freedom. No man can be so blind as not to see that from recent auses cur own Celumbia-the hope of the world-is convulsed to its very center; that the great heart of our country heats like a muffled dram at the graves of murdered freemen; that in this professedly free country, expecially at the South, there is really no freedom. A perfect despotism reigns throughout all the Southern

States, and at the North among the miserable down faces, who study no other theological book that he haldbeaded lies of The Express and The Journal of the commerce, there is a hearty seconding as far as the dare, of every diabolical movement of the Border Raffians. Yes, "the gentlemen of the white crava." In the Express is pleased to style the elergy, would all be gagged if they had the power to do so.

Now, I ask, what is our duty, our mission as Presentant elergymen, fresh from the terrific scenes of the Reformation, with the smell of the fires of Smithsed yet clinging to our robes, what, when such a prefer state of chaos threaters us, is our plain duty! Whe has God given us in charge to do! Way, I say it is plainly this, to enfranchise the whole world, and especially at this time these United States, from all serus of appreciation and error.

expression and error.
So tar from feeling that I am out of my place as So ha from feeling that I am out of my place as a Christian minister, in a crisis like the present, because of my protest against the extension of Slaver, I rather test that were I to skulk away because of the wrath of a few doughfaced pew-holders, I should be a traiter to that glorious heritage of civil and religious freedom which I wish to bequeath to my children. Yes, Sir. I wish to leave it or record, for the example of my children, whatever may be the result of the fortinghts battle for Freedom yet before us, that my vote was case for Free Soil, Free Speech, a Free Press and Freenant. One word more. I would never forget that other men have heads and hearts as myself, but still I am utterly amazed how any enlightened Christian may can be at a loss as to how he should vote at the coming election. To me the contest is plainly between right and wrong, truth and error, God and he Devil.

B. F. TAYLOR.

and wrong, truth and error. God and he Devil.

P. S.—What will The Express say to the facts elicited by the Rev. Dr. Henry in he interview with Col. Frament! I call upon all my clerical brethren, who well know the high character of the Doctor, to read attentively, not only bis unanswerable letter but his masterly speech delivered at Geneva. Dr. Heary is not the man to be put off by any Jesnitical, evasive answers. At all events his is the highest test more well asserted at Geneva. Dr. Heary is not the man to be put off by any Jesnitical, evasive answers. At all events his is the highest test more well-believe the first of the Churchman, but dis deep prety and to erring intellect rises majestically above all the purelities of the Romish communion. Dr. Henry is Protestant to the core; v.e., as sound a Protestant as Col. Fremont. He protests against the abcumentions in Kansas and against the extension of Siavery in America. We wender why some men are not called to preside over rich and easy parisines. But we see, evidently, that God keeps some net in the hollow of his hand for special crises. By the way, what has become of the heroic but the Trans! I have the Philistines have not put God keeps some met. if the house some of the heroic cial crises. By the way, what has become of the heroic Dudley Tyng! I hope the Philistines have not put out his eyes.

A WORD TO THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The N. V. Teiloune.

Sin: The Southern disunionists proclaim that it is time for the South to take place among the family of nations. Do those traitors to Freedom, progress and civilization suppose that the family of nations will admit them to fellowship? Do they think that the second South would ever be considered a nation! Already the English press tells them that the English nation would prefer to see among her a colony of lepers rather than to have any communion with slaveholders And such is the feeling toward them all over Europe. No nation, no sovereign, no Government will contain mate itself with such a State as the Southern poli ticians desire to build. Neither constitutional England

inate itself with such a State as the Southern politicians desire to build. Neither constitutional Englasi nor autocratic Russia. Everywhere the doors will be shut for slaveocracy. Vainty may they hope that any sovereign would condescend to hear out their begging for an alliance. Secon and coetempt await them in Petersburg, as in London, in Pauls, Bedin, Vienna, Constantinopla—in one word, everywhere. Sovereigns, ministers, from anistocratic social circles down to the means st, all would shudder at any contact with them.

The consideration attending the American in Europe, which opens to him the palaces of the mighty and secures deference from European populations, is due to the icea of Freedom and reason, and those are represented embodied in the Free States. Under their egide the Southern slaveholders sneak unnoticed by public animadversion. But let them only secole, and hear visibly on their forcheads the stiguna of Cain then they would be pointed out, hosted, and onlawed.

The secessionists, the ultra Southern politicians, can already find a forctaste of what they have to expect from effecial Europe in her diplomats at Washington. Among that whole body, there is only one, to my knowledge, who in any, even distant way, sympathizes with them. And this he does, not as an expression of the opinion of his Government, but rather on account of personal intercourse. This one, moreover, is without any connections, relations or intimacy with high-standing persons in his own country. He is better acquinited and more familiar with the society washington than with that of his own espital, with that of his part and advisers, or with the spirit prevailing on this question in the country represented by him.

England and Europe will buy cotton which the South must sell, but money and contempt will be thrown tegether in the face of the sellers. England and howering, gives to the disunionists this friendly warning. May they ponder it.

A Europaas.

sovereigns, gives to the disunionists this friendly warning. May they pender it. A EUROPEAN.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY ABLAZE.

" OLD TENTH LEGION" AROUSED. TWENTY THOUSAND IN COUNCIL.

Correspondence of The Albany Evening Journal.

HERKIMER, Friday, Oct. 10—6 r. m.

The Republicans of Herkimer County have had a glorious day of it. Long before 12 o'clock the people, interally "an army with banners," began to army. literally "an army with banners," began to arrive. They came in scores, and handreds and thousands—on foot, on horseback, in wagous, in cars and in omnibuses. They came in the sections, pistoons and batalions. They came in a thousand trong, preceded by an immense cavalcade of her young mea dressel in uniform and on horseback. They constitute an interesting feature of the day; and carried off the banner got up for the largest delegation. Schnyler was in close competition. Her delegation numbered over eight hundred out of a population of less than 2,000. Little Falls seemed to have come up on masse. Iscide a special train, carrying over 500, two other trains were crowded to suffocation. Every factor, mill end stop in the place (with one exception) was deced—the workmen demanding the right to give one day to the cause of Free Labor. As ninetents of the employers partook of the enthusiasm of their mea. Implover and employee (men and women), joined in the glerious demonstration. Columbia sent up her sons by hundreds. Fairfield had ver banners and her toop of zealous freemen. Frankfort turned out in large numbers. German Plats filed a large place in the eye of the locker on, with her immense torong and megnificent banners. Literhield, and Manheim, and Newport, and Norway, each contributed largely. Salisbury, Onio Russin Stark, Warren, Wilmurt and Winneld were each strongly represented. Liteshield, Olzego Co., sent over 390 Fremont boys: while large deligations were present with banners and music from Futon, Montgemery and Oneida Counties. They came in scores, and handreds and thousands -or

Withers were each over 300 Fremost boys: while large delegations were present with banners and masic from Fulton, Montgemery and Oneida Counties.

Several of the processions were three miles in length, and one reached over five miles—composed of horsemen, single double, and four and six horse wagons—amest every wagon with an expressive banner, and almost every town delegation with a band of music and a give club. As they passed on their way, the beautiful hills and valley were made vocal with the shouts and sougs of this nighty army of Freemen. The speciacle was sublime beyond toe power of description. No ver before had the Mohawk Valley been the scene of so great and instiriting a display.

t so great and inspiriting a display.

Several of the delegations had (in their beautiful) Several of the delegations had (in their beautifa drighters) representatives of the several States—with he coe invariable is pre-entative of Kansas draped is meroring. Whenever they appeared, they were veriferously cheered. For a mile the broad and beautiful extense of the village was lined with a dense crowd to witness the approach of the procession. The people were wild with celight; and as old Democrats met old Wings, and in numbered how often they had met each other is peaceful but stern combat at the polls, they would greep hands and rejoice that they were now over in this holy centest for Freedom. Such receive were being constantly enacted; and did more, perhaps, than all clee to swell the tide of enthusiasm which characterized this nighty gathering of the free hosts upon the

constantly enacted; and did more, perhaps, than all else to swell the tide of enthusiasm which characterized this nighty gathering of the free bosts upon the free soil of the old "Tenth Legion of Democracy."

A buntiful feast had been prepared to commemorate this sublime rempion of the hitherto conflicting elements of Herkimer County. An ox, roasted entire, was the cetter dish, flatked by an abundance if side-disnes pyramids of breads, and five barrels of pure water! The feast passed off in order. Many thousan's joined in it, while others partook of the unstinued hospitality of the citizens of the village—every one of whose doors were thrown open to whose ver chose to come in and est. Every "wall of partition" was broken down, and hapitality and joyous good feeling ruled the hoar.

The Committee of Arrangements had prepared two stands for speakers, but it soon became apparent that there were wholly inadequate. Three others were deemed indispensable, and they were soon formshed in three of the most spacious wagens on the ground. At I o'clock, Glee Clubs were stationed on each, and soon cash was surrounded by thousands, eager to listen to an elucidation of the principles involved in the contest.

From there five stands, there were speaking simulancously, the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer of Utica, the